

FARQUHAR HOUSE
(The Cedars)
1601 Sandy Spring Road (Route 108)
Sandy Spring
Montgomery County
Maryland

HABS NO. MD-964

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MD,
16-SANSP,
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WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
FARQUHAR HOUSE (The Cedars)

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Location: 1601 Sandy Spring Road (Route 108), Sandy Spring,
Montgomery County, Maryland.

USGS Sandy Spring Quadrangle, Universal
Transverse Mercator Coordinates:

Present Owner: Mrs. Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar

Present Occupant: Mrs. Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar

Present Use: Private, two family residence

Significance: The Farquhar House is significant as one of the early, more elaborate examples of Colonial Revival architecture found in Montgomery County. It is an architect designed residence and displays many of the fine Colonial detailing for which the style is best known. It predates most of the Colonial Revival residences that were later built in the Chevy Chase area of lower Montgomery County, just north of the Washington, D.C. line, during the early twentieth century. The house was built of only the best materials including Redwood siding, Georgia Pine flooring and Cypress interior woodworking. Its superior design and high quality construction make it one of the finer homes to be found in this rural community. As stated by Arthur Briggs Farquhar in a letter to his nephew, Allan Farquhar, upon seeing the plans for his nephew's new residence in 1901, "It will be exceedingly durable, very pleasing to the eye and comfortable and unquestionably the best residence in the neighborhood, and probably in the county, all things considered" (letter, May 14, 1901). The Cedars was built with a separate, interior, two story apartment (which can be entered through the main house or through an entry at the southern facade elevation of the northwestern wing, under the porch) known as the "West Cedars." Allan Farquhar had the house built in this manner so as to provide a home for his maiden sister, Ellen (a teacher at one of the local private schools, Stanmore) that would be close to the family yet allow her to be independent.

This has been the site of the Farquhar family homestead for almost one hundred and fifty years. The original residence, built in 1838,

was torn down when the new one was completed in 1901. There are no visible remains of this early home which sat to the southeast of the current dwelling. The Farquhar family has been influential in the development of organizations which contributed to the progress of Montgomery County. The first Farquhar to own this property, William Henry Farquhar, in addition to farming the land was one of the founders of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County. Begun in 1848, it was the first insurance company in Montgomery County and operated statewide. He was also instrumental in the development of the county school system and was the first president of the Montgomery County School Board (a local school is named for him). In addition, William Henry Farquhar was the first historian of the Annals of Sandy Spring, an historical record of the events that took place in the community, beginning in 1863 and continuing until 1947. The Annals, existing currently in five volumes, provide a valuable source for the history and interpretation of life in the Sandy Spring Community. William Henry Farquhar's youngest son, Allan Farquhar, who later inherited the property and had the current residence erected, like his father farmed The Cedars and worked for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In his fifty years there he rose from clerk to secretary-treasurer. Allan Farquhar was also a director of the Sandy Spring Savings Institution, the first bank established in Montgomery County. In addition, he served as one of the original directors and as vice president of Montgomery General Hospital, an institution which provided much needed medical care to this part of the county and is still in operation today. His son, Arthur Douglas Farquhar, the next heir to The Cedars, continued the tradition. He served as a pilot in World War I and then returned home to take up farming and employment at the insurance company, now known as Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company. He served as secretary-treasurer, as did his father, and later as the president of that company. According to Mrs. Helen Farquhar, the farm produced mostly field crops of corn, wheat and hay. She and her husband also raised beef cattle and, for their own consumption, had dairy cows, pigs and chickens.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: The Farquhar House was erected in 1901. The foundation was laid in late May and by September extra work orders were being made for interior finishings.
2. Architect: The house was designed by the architectural firm of Ghequier & May. The offices of T. Buckler Ghequier and Howard May were located at 227 Saint Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. This is the same firm that designed the bank building in Sandy Spring, built two years prior. As a director of the Sandy Spring Savings Institution, Mr. Allan Farquhar was evidently familiar with the building. He probably dealt personally with the architects and having been pleased with their work on the bank, contracted them to design the new residence at The Cedars.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The house was built for Allan Farquhar and family. It later became the property of one of his children, Arthur Douglas Farquhar, and is now the property of Douglas' widow, Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar and their four children. The property on which the house sits, however, has been in the family a good deal longer. Ownership in the Farquhar family goes back to 1838 when it was purchased by Allan Farquhar's grandfather, William Henry Farquhar.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers:
 - a. Builder/contractor: The Cedars was constructed by Walter E. Burnham, "Contractor & Builder," of the Builders Exchange, corner of Charles and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, Maryland (letter head on correspondence in the possession of Mrs. Helen Farquhar).
 - b. Suppliers: The stone for the foundation was supplied and the excavation for the foundation walls and the cellar was done by Mr. Gilpin (of the Gilpin family of Sandy Spring?). The interior plastering was done by U.D. Seltzer of Washington, D.C. The fireplace mantels were supplied by the National Mantel and Tile Company of Baltimore, Maryland.
5. Original plans and construction: In the possession of the current owner is a single sheet from the original plans, labeled # 12, but not dated (the location of the other sheets, if existing, is not known). The plan shows the "laying out," the configuration and the dimensions of the building. The only apparent deviation from

this plan was the elimination of a small extension of wall (measuring three feet and six inches) to the east of the facade pavilion (see Supplemental Material # 1).

Mrs. Farquhar also has in her possession some correspondence from the architect, T.B. Ghequier, and others involved in the construction of the residence. The first letter, dated January 22, 1901, is a response to Mr. and Mrs. Allan Farquhar's request for "professional work," evidently a reference to a request for a design for a new residence. According to Mr. Ghequier, he would be visiting on the 29th via the 1:30 pm stage from Laurel, Maryland to Sandy Spring. The architects must have begun the designs shortly thereafter, giving the Farquhars a preliminary plan and an estimate of the cost. By April 2, 1901, in a letter from Mr. Ghequier, Allan Farquhar is informed that the final house will cost more than the original proposal stated. According to Ghequier, the reason being that "second class material and workmanship will give trouble in the future which you could regret." Thus, only quality materials were used including Redwood siding, Georgia Pine Floors and Cypress woodwork and mantels.

A letter from Allan Farquhar's uncle (for whom his son was later named), Arthur B. Farquhar, of York, Pennsylvania and Sandy Spring, Maryland discusses the plans for the construction of the house and gives insight into its conception.

The architect has been here. I was delighted with him and his plans. He has improved immensely from the first draft, and was good enough to say that my suggestions had been of considerable use, and making the bow-window octagonal, the kitchen wing one story, both changes having improved the appearance and harmony of the structure.... The porte cochere is quite essential; will add greatly to the appearance of the house and to its comfort without costing much.... It (the house) will be exceedingly durable, very pleasing to the eye, and comfortable, and unquestionably the best residence in the neighborhood, and probably in the county, all things considered.

Actual construction began the end of May. According to a letter from the contractor, Walter Burnham, dated May 22, 1901, Mr. Gilpin planned to "lay off foundation" on "friday of this week." By mid-September, extra work orders were coming in from the architects to the contractor for interior finishings.

6. Alterations and additions: Few apparent alterations and additions have been made to The Cedars which is, thus, in near original condition. Changes evident from the exterior included the following. The east, side elevation porch on the first floor under

the sleeping porch was enclosed. The pavilion on the facade originally had a conical roof (see HABS photo # MD-964-13) which was replaced with the current flat one, thirty or forty years ago, at the same time the wood shingles were substituted with the current raised seam metal. Also, the flanking windows to the sides of the front entry are replacements of the originals which, like the transom above, were of yellow, oval patterned, leaded glass.

Interior changes occurred in the kitchen wing. The wing originally (moving from the dining room down to the end of the hall) included a butler's pantry, storage closet, back stairhall (boxed), cold pantry and finally, the kitchen at the end of the hall. The current kitchen is located in what was originally the butler's pantry and storage closet. Also, knotty pine paneling was put on all the walls in the kitchen wing and in the east stairhall. Most of the other interior changes occurred through the addition of bathroom facilities. On the first floor, a half bath was added in the east hall and in what was a hallway into the West Cedars, entered under the main stairway. A full bathroom was also added to the second floor of the West Cedars, dividing up a bedroom. Another full bath was added to the east end of the main house on the second floor. Finally, dark wood gargoyles were removed from the corners of the entry hall.

B. Historical Context:

The farm has been the homeplace of the Farquhar family for nearly one hundred and fifty years. The current residence built in 1901, more a country estate than a farmhouse, reflects the continued prosperity of the Farquhar family. The heads of house have been gentleman farmers, involved in the establishment and development of important county institutions such as the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Sandy Spring Savings Institution and Montgomery General Hospital. The Cedars, named for the numerous Cedar trees on the property, is the finest twentieth century residence in the community and equals architecturally the Colonial Revival homes later built in non-rural, suburban areas of lower Montgomery County such as Chevy Chase, bordering on Washington, D.C.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Built in 1901, the Cedars is among the earlier examples of Colonial Revival architecture in Montgomery County. It is also among the finer examples in the county, displaying the classical details for which Colonial Revival is known, such as the palladian window, dentiled cornice, Doric and Ionic

columns, etc. The Cedars is a large, frame, two and a half story, irregularly shaped residence with a kitchen wing and a wrap-around porch. The house was actually built to contain two separate but adjoining residences. Though there is only one main entryway, the western end, known as the "West Cedars" is a separate, two story apartment with its own kitchen, living and dinning areas, bathrooms and bedrooms.

2. Condition of the fabric: The Farquhar house has been well maintained. It appears to be in very good, near original condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: According to the lay-out plan provided by Mrs. Helen Farquhar, the main block of the house measures approximately 59' 6" x 29' (with the pavilion extending out about another six feet and three inches). The West Cedars block measures approximately 37' 2" x 15' 9" with a single story, octagonal room measuring about four feet and seven inches per side. The rear kitchen wing is approximately 33' 8" x 19' 2" (see Supplemental Material # 1).

2. Foundations: The foundation is of mortared random stone.

3. Walls: The exterior walls are of Redwood siding, painted white.

4. Structural system, framing: The house is of light frame construction.

5. Porches, porte cochere, stoops: The main porch covers the western side of the facade and wraps around the western side elevation of the main block. It runs from the facade pavilion to the extending block of the West Cedars. It is rounded at the eastern end, near the pavilion, where the entry is located. The porch is covered with a low hipped roof covered with raised seam metal. It has a dentiled cornice with a plain freize with a strip of molding consisting of a cyma reversa piece with a fillet above. The porch is supported by pairs of Doric columns, with a balustrade. There are three columns at the corner where the porch turns to the north, and only one column at the eastern end near the pavilion. The wooden porch steps are curved to match the porch roof line above (see HABS photos # MD-964-2 & 3).

There is a small porch at the east elevation of the single story section of the kitchen wing. It has a low hipped roof covered with raised seam metal, extending off the roof of the wing. It is supported by three, squared wooden posts with square cap with a

fillet projecting about six inches below. There is a plain pilaster at the south end which supports the plain handrail between posts. The wooden floor, three steps up, rests on stone piers (see HABS photo # MD-964-5).

The porch on the eastern elevation of the main block, on the first floor, has been enclosed. Above it on the second floor is a screened-in sleeping porch.

At the east side elevation, towards the front, over the side entry to the east hall is a hipped, raised metal seam covered porte cochere. It has a dentiled cornice and a plain freize with a strip of molding as seen on the freize of the main porch roof. The entablature is bracketed at each end at the wall with a fillet and ovolo molding over a square block followed by another strip of fillet, ovolo, fillet below which is a large ovolo block. At the other end, the porte cochere is supported by two Doric Columns resting on concrete piers (see HABS photo # MD-964-2 & 5).

Under the porte cochere is a stoop at the entry into the back stairhall. It is a plain, wooden entry platform with a plain handrail with steps coming up from the front facing side (see HABS photo # MD-964-2).

6. Chimneys: There are three, brick chimneys, two of which are very decorative. The main chimney is located at the roof peak of the main block, behind and slightly to the west of the facade pavilion. It is a rectangular, brick chimney with corbeling below the top and recessed panels, one at the width and two at the length (see HABS photo # MD-964-3). This chimney serves the two fireplaces of the main house, one in the first floor sitting room and the other on the second floor in the master bedroom. There is a similar though lower sitting chimney at the interior northwest corner of the house (see HABS photo # MD-964-4). The historic photograph of the house shows that there had been a chimney cap with a pipe extension that would have carried the smoke, etc. further above the roof and tree line (see HABS photo # MD-964-13). This chimney was recently lined with thermo-crete to accomodate a wood burning stove. Finally, there is a tall brick chimney to the center of the kitchen wing, used originally for a wood burning cook stove. It has a square stack which corbels in about midway and continues upward (see HABS photo # MD-964-5). This chimney was rebuilt a few years ago. There are four and a half inch thick walls within the chimney stack above the roof for added strength. As explained in a letter from the architect to Mr. Farquhar (dated June 6, 1901), "In a country house exposed to the full force of the winds, (it is) both dangerous and undesirable especially when as high as some of them are" (not to reinforce them).

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The front entry is located just west of the facade pavilion. It has a wide, heavy wooden door with a single recessed panel. Above the door is a transom with yellow colored, oval patterned leaded glass. The flanking windows originally matched the transom but were replaced by the present owner after 1919 with the current windows. They are eight light casement windows which open into the house (see HABS photo # MD-964-2). At the front facing, south elevation of the West Cedars, under the side elevation of the facade porch, is an entry into the West Cedars which has a four light transom above (see HABS photo # MD-964-3). As mentioned, there is an entry with transom at the southeast corner of the house, under the porte cochere, which leads into the back stairhall (see HABS photo # MD-964-5). There are two entries, with transom, at the rear of the house. One is located at the west elevation of the kitchen wing which enters into the hall of that wing (see HABS photo # MD-964-4). The other is located at the rear, north wall next to the projecting wing of the West Cedars, and leads into the entry hall, under the main stairway. There is another entry, into the West Cedars, at the west end of the rear elevation. Finally, there is a doorway into the original kitchen entered at the porch located at the the east elevation of the kitchen wing (see HABS photo # MD-964-5).

b. Windows: The Cedars includes a number of different window forms. The typical window is a wide, fifteen over one sash on the second story and a twenty over one on the first. The windows have an architrave windowhead and louvered shutters. The typical windows appear on the front facing elevation of the pavilion, but on the narrower side elevations there are six over one sash on the second story and eight over one on the first. The windows in the octagon are fifteen over one sash. Two slightly smaller windows, side by side on the second story facade, are twelve over one sash (see HABS photos # MD-964-2 & 3). At the east elevation of the main block over the porte cochere is a single, twelve light casement window. The windows at the rear elevation of the main block follow the pattern of the facade, with a twelve light casement window at the center of the second story of the West Cedars (see HABS photo # MD-964-4).

There are also a number of more ornamental windows. In the west end of the gambrel roof is a triple window of twelve light casements under a single architrave. Above the center window is a decorative, molded arch with a scroll bracket or ancone as the keystone (see HABS photo # MD-964-13). This window is repeated in the east end, except one of the three windows was left out

due to the intersecting roof line at the southern end. The architrave above the window extends over the non-existent, third window, however, for the sake of balance. In the small, intersecting gambrel roof to the front of the east elevation is an oval shaped fixed window with brackets (see HABS photo # MD-964-5). Most impressive, is the large palladian-like window which appears alone on the facade wall east of the pavilion, and lights the back stairhall. The window itself is a twenty-one over one sash window. It is flanked by fluted Doric pilasters with an architrave spanning them. Above is a rounded arch window topped with a scroll bracket or ancone. The glass within this arch is leaded in a sunburst with circles pattern (see HABS photo # MD-964-6).

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The roof has a complex form with hipped and gambrel projections and a shed dormer at the facade. The roof of the main block is gambrel but at the eastern end it is intersected by a false, smaller gambrel roof with short upper slopes (see HABS photo # MD-964-5). The roof of the facade pavilion, originally conical, is now flat. The West Cedars, the section to the northwest, has a hipped roof. The single story section to the west of it has a very low hipped roof and the octagonal room to its southwest has a low octagonal roof to match. The rear kitchen wing is on two levels, both with hipped roofs (see HABS photo # MD-964-4). The roof was originally covered with wooden shingles but was later replaced with the present raised metal seam roof (see HABS photo # MD-964-13).

b. Cornice, eaves: The house has a dentiled cornice with a plain freize with a strip of cyma reversa molding (see HABS photo # MD-964-6). This appears below the eaves of the roof but does not appear in the gambrel roof ends or in the roof line of the kitchen wing.

c. Dormers, pavilion: There is a single, shed roof dormer with two, twelve light casement windows. There are pilasters between and to the outside of the windows (see HABS photo # MD-964-2). To the center of the facade is a three sided, two story pavilion, the front side of which is wider. The windows of the pavilion light the first floor sitting room and the master bedroom in the second floor (see HABS photo # MD-964-3).

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan:

a. First floor: The Cedars enters into a large stairhall. Directly ahead is the main stairway. Below and to the west of the stairway is a doorway on the north wall to the backyard and a doorway on the west wall which enters into the West Cedars. To the west of the entry hall is the parlor. To the east are two doorways (see HABS photo # MD-964-7). The first enters into the sitting room. At the east wall is a doorway into the east hall. There is a closet to the south of this entry. The second doorway is to the dining room. On its south wall is a large doorway with paneled doors that slide into the wall which adjoins the sitting and dining rooms. At the southeast corner of the dinning room is a doorway on the south wall into the east stairhall. At the northeast corner there is a doorway on the east wall into the enclosed porch and on the north, a doorway into the hall of the kitchen wing. This hall runs along the western wall. On the east, moving down the hall, is the kitchen, a closet, the back, enclosed stairway, the cold pantry and at the end of the hall, the original kitchen. The first floor of the West Cedars is not accessible (a family is living there).

b. Second floor: Coming up the main stairway, there is a hall running north-south. The first door on the west is to a bathroom and the second is to a bedroom, both in the West Cedars. On the left, there is a doorway into a hall to the south of which are louvered sliding door closets. Moving down the hallway which runs east-west, on the south is the master bedroom. On the left is a bedroom with an adjoining bathroom and another bathroom is adjacent to that. At the end of the hall is the sleeping porch. To the south of it is the enclosed back stairway, followed by a small maid's bedroom. At the southern end is the east hall stairway. The second floor of the West Cedars was also inaccessible.

c. Third floor: The third floor, like the other floors, enters into a hall, this one running east-west. Straight ahead is a bedroom. On the immediate west is a large open room. At the end of the hall on the left is another large open room. These two rooms are being used primarily for storage at the present time.

2. Stairways: The main stairway is a curving, open stair, located to the back of the entry hall. There is a double, shouldered arch supported in the middle by a fluted Ionic column which forms the

newel post, resting on the extended bottom step of the stairway. The stairway bows out at the west side of the bottom five steps (see HABS photos # MD-964-7 & 8). The stairway goes up nine steps to a landing, lit by a window. It then turns ninety degrees and goes up four steps to a second landing. Ahead are four steps that again curve ninety degrees up to a doorway into the back hall of the West Cedars. The main stairs turns again, up four more steps to the second floor hall. The stairway from the second floor to the third goes up seven steps to a landing, also lit by a window, then turns ninety degrees, continues up four more steps to a landing and turns again up four steps to the third floor hall (see HABS photo # MD-964-11).

The stairway was finished in Gulf Cypress according to a letter from the architect (May 14, 1901). It has a heavy, molded handrail with plain, square balusters, three per step. The balustrade curves or bows out at the bottom, following the pattern of the stairs mentioned previously. There is a newel post at each landing. This is a plain, square post with a rounded newel cap below which is a square with a circular pattern inside of which is a routed cluster of circles forming a floral-like design, below which are two beads. The newel posts extend down past the open string stair and form a pyramidal point with beading above it. The balustrade joining the newel posts at the head of the stair down from the second floor and up to the third is curved (see HABS photo # MD-964-11). On the third floor, the balustrade again curves from the newel post, extending to the east wall of the hallway.

At the southeast corner of the house is the east stairhall. The stairway goes up one step, curves three a total of ninety degrees, goes up five steps past the palladian window, curves three more steps another ninety degrees and then goes straight up four steps to the hall. This stairway has the same balustrade (but with only two balusters per step) and newel posts as the main stairway (see HABS photo # MD-964-12).

There is also a single run, box or enclosed stairway in the kitchen wing which runs from the hallway of that wing to the second floor bedroom hall, near the former maid's bedroom.

3. Flooring: The flooring throughout the house is Georgia Pine. The exceptions are in the back stairhall and bathroom and in the new kitchen which have linoleum flooring. The rest of the kitchen wing floor is covered with indoor/outdoor carpeting.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The plastering of the walls was done by U.D. Seltzer of Washington, D.C. It was done from a new mix that was still experimental. In a letter from U.D. Seltzer to the architects he explains the process.

Plasterers are now using it (the new mix) as follows: bulk for bulk with sand; apply to lath one coat and a white coat over the top. In this way they get a nice job and at much less cost. Using it in this way is largely an experiment yet, but they are doing excellent work and I believe it would be satisfactory to your client.

The result was a rough looking plaster which according to Mrs. Helen Farquhar was less than a success. It required a great deal of maintenance and wall paper would not adhere to it. Continued repair in the kitchen wing finally lead to the installation of the present pine paneling there and in the back stairhall (see HABS photo # MD-964-12).

Also, there is picture molding in the parlor and the sitting room. In the dinning room there is a shallow shelf about three feet below the ceiling on all the walls, and a chair rail. There is wainscoting in the two second floor bathrooms in the main house.

5. Doorways and doors: The grandest doorway is that leading from the entry hall into the parlor. It is a large, open, square doorway which is supported at either end by Ionic columns. Both the column and the outer doorway molding rest on a pedestal. The pedestal consists of a cyma reversa base with a cap, a single fillet below which is a large die with a recessed panel, resting on a base. The doorway trim has a wide outer fillet, a cyma strip, and a smaller inner fillet with a series of smaller fillets stepping back (see HABS photo # MD-964-9).

Also in the entry hall is the double, shouldered arch mentioned previously (stairways section). The other doorways off the entry hall have the same molding previously described. There is a rear door under the stairway. It is a large, dark wood door with two upper horizontal lights below a wooden panel of equal size with a larger wood panel at the bottom (see HABS photo # MD-964-7). Under the steps is a two and a half to three foot high panel door to a small storage space. There is a heavy, dark wood horizontal panel door into the sitting room, like the back door but without the lights. This is the same door design that appears throughout the house.

There is a large, approximately six foot wide doorway between the dining room and the sitting room with wood panel doors that slide into the wall. It has the same door trim as appears in the parlor doorway.

There are double doors from the second floor hall into the sleeping porch. These have a wooden panel at the bottom with four lights above.

6. Decorative features and trim: The baseboards throughout are fairly plain with a cyma recta strip along the top of a plain wide board with an ovolo at the floor. They are about ten inches high (see HABS photo # MD-964-10).

There are two fireplaces in the main section of The Cedars (West Cedars not accessible). The receipt for the mantels is still in the possession of the current owner (dated October 12, 1901). The mantels are from "The National Mantel & Tile Co., manufacturers, dealers and mechanics, Baltimore, Maryland, Lexington and North Streets." According to the receipt, the mantel in the first floor sitting room is a "Special Mantel # 8," made of unfinished Cypress. The molded mantel shelf consists of a wide fillet followed by a cyma recta, a narrow fillet and a wider strip of fillet molding. Below the mantel shelf is a wide band with a foliated ring design in relief, and at either end are oval shaped medallions. There is fluting just below the mantel shelf and a single row of beading below the medallions. The opening is flanked by pairs of Doric pilasters on a square block base. The chimney block extends out about one and a half feet and there is a piece of ornamental corner molding at either end (see HABS photo # MD-964-10). The fireplace surrounds in the master bedroom is much simpler. It has a plain mantel shelf with a wide, recessed panel below. The fireplaces have iron frames and lining. According to the receipt, the fireplaces in the master bedroom and in Miss Farquhar's room also originally had tile hearths and facing.

There is a built-in corner china closet in the dinning room, with double, single panel glass doors. Built-in shelves were added to either side of the window in the sitting room. In the bedroom on the third floor, on the east wall is a built-in unit consisting of drawers with a cupboard above and a shelf between. At the south side of this is a closet.

7. Lighting: Before electricity came to the area, bottled gas was used for illumination at The Cedars. It was a Delco system with batteries. The bottles of gas were stored in the garage.

8. Heating: The house was originally heated by two coal burning furnaces. Hot water heat, supplemented by a furnace, was later added. The house has radiators cast in decorative scroll patterns. The numerous shade trees, cross breezes and the louvered shutters keep the house cool in summer.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The Cedars faces south, set back with a curving drive from the Sandy Spring Road (Route 108). It sits on a farm of seventy-six acres. The yard to the front and rear of the house is wooded, largely by Cedar trees, hence the name, The Cedars. There are open fields to the east and west of the house and yard, though most of the property lies to the north (see HABS photo # MD-964-1). The two Dutch Colonial Revival residences, dating from the 1920's, which sit to the west of The Cedars were also built by members of the Farquhar family, on what was part of the original farm. The one directly to the west was built by Allan Farquhar circa. 1926 to provide a home for he and his second wife. To the west of this is the home built by Allan's daughter and her husband in 1921.

Although the house was built in 1901, the ownership of the property in the Farquhar family goes back to 1838 when it was purchased by William Henry Farquhar. The original house, also referred to as The Cedars, sat to the southeast of the current residence and was torn down after the new residence was completed.

The Cedars lies to the western end of the village of Sandy Spring. First settled in 1727, it is among the earliest settlements in Montgomery County, founded and developed by Quakers. Innovations within this community in farming experimentation, education (numerous schools), economics (first bank and first insurance company in Montgomery County) and in social welfare (first free black settlement and school, benevolent aid societies and womens groups) made Sandy Spring the most progressive community in nineteenth century Montgomery County.

2. Outbuildings: To the east of the house is a barn and attached shed, built in 1880 to replace the original barn building which burned down in 1879. There is a frame, single car garage directly to the northeast of the house. To the southeast of this is a frame shed building. There was at one time a brick meat house with an adjacent ice pit covered by a tent like frame structure just west of this shed but it was removed after a tree fell on it. Further to the north is a servants quarters which probably dates back to the period of the original house constructed in 1838. This building, which includes a kitchen and living area on the first floor and a attic bedroom above was renovated over a few years time, beginning in 1977. Access to it is off Marden Lane to the west, down the driveway opposite the drive of # 18000 Marden Lane.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

"Residence for Allan Farquhar, Esquire, No. 12, Laying out Plan," Configuration of the house with dimensions, undated. Drawn by Ghequier & May, architects of Baltimore, Maryland. In the possession of Mrs. Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar.

B. Early Views:

Photograph of The Cedars, showing facade (south) and west side elevations. Taken sometime between 1901 and 1919. In the possession of Mrs. Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar.

C. Interviews:

Mrs. Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar, current owner and resident since 1919, widow of Aruthur Douglas Farquhar, son of the original owner of the current Cedars residence, Allan Farquhar, June 1986.

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Correspondence between the architect, T.B. Ghequier and Allan Farquhar, in the possession of Mrs. Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar.

Correspondance between the architects and the contractors and suppliers, in the possession of Mrs. Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar.

Miscellaneous records and receipts from contractors and suppliers, in the possession of Mrs. Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar.

2. Secondary and published sources:

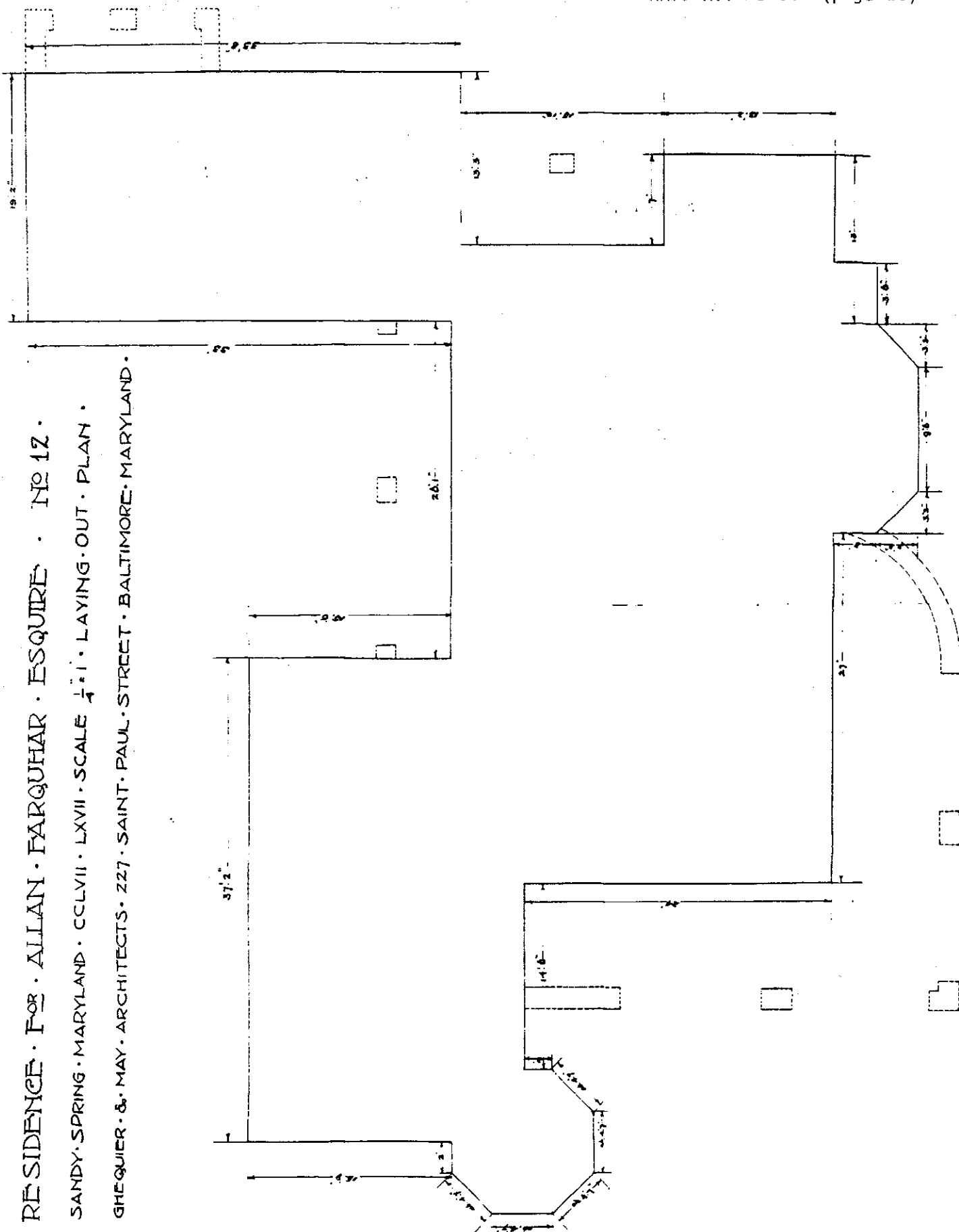
Farquhar, Roger B. Old Homes and History of Montgomery County, Maryland, Brookeville, Maryland: American History Research Associates, 1952, 1962, 1981.

E. Supplemental Material:

1. "Laying-out Plan," configuration, 1901

Farquhar House (The Cedars)
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• RESIDENCE • FOR • ALLAN • FARQUHAR • ESQUIRE • NO 12 •
• SANDY SPRING • MARYLAND • CCLVII • LXVII • SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1' • LAYING-OUT • PLAN •
• GHEQUIER • & • MAY • ARCHITECTS • 227 • SAINT • PAUL • STREET • BALTIMORE • MARYLAND •



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Historian
Historic American Buildings Survey
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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in agreement with the current property owner, Mrs. Helen Thomas Nesbitt Farquhar. The project was completed under the general supervision of Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the HABS/HAER Division. The project historian was Catherine Crawford. Large format photography was conducted by Louise Caywood. Transmittal to the Library of Congress was prepared by Catherine Crawford.